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THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER'S REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

CONTRASTING THE PREMIER'S INTRODUCTION OF THE BILL OF 1886 WITH HIS WORDS ON MONDAY-CRITICISING PROVISIONS OF THE NEW MEASURE-REMARKS

OF MESSES, BRYCE AND J. E. REDMOND.

London, Feb. 14.-In the House of Commons day, A. J. Balfour, the Conservative lealer, sked Mr. Gladstone whether, under the provions of the Home Rule bill, the contributions on the Imperial Exchequer to local purposes Ireland would be continued, and if they were at to be continued then he desired to ask what earlty British taxpayers would have for adunder the Land Purchase act.

E. Gladstone answered that contributions from & Imperial Exchequer for Irish local purposes cease, and that the bill created a first carge on the Irish Consolidated Fund in favor the British Exchequer for repayments under the Land Purchase act. It Turther provided summary method to recover from the Irish Exchequer, without the direct intervention of frish authority, any sums due to the British Ex-

Lord George Hamilton asked Mr. Gladstone when he proposed to introduce a bill dealing with the Irish land tenure.

Mr. Gladstone declined to commit the Governnent to any pledge to introduce a Land bill. He said the Government certainly did not intend to run a Land bill alongside of the Home Rule bill. The administration of the land laws would meanine follow the usual course in the hands of the local authorities.

MR. GLADSTONE IN 1886 AND IN 1893.

Mr. Balfour then rose, amid loud Unionist theers, and began his reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech of last evening. He said in substance:

The House, first of all, has the right to inquire, Why which the Prime Minister has tried to answer on two Amous occasions—once in 1886, and again last evening. Series years ago he laid the whole stress of his argument pen the absence of social order front Ireland. He told he House then that juries in Ireland could not be trusted to do their duty and that evictions, just or unjust, were leged op with suspicion by the agradian population. The whole tendency of his argument was to show that the alternative before the House was Home Rule or drastic

Seven years have now elapsed. Is there drastic certain still in Ireland? If it is not in operation, do you see the consequences which the Princ Minister then fore-shatowed! Has it been Impossible to preserve social order! Does the Prime Minister still find that Irish juries cannot do their duty, that the agrarian question is solution, that the landlords are not getting their rights! Why, you all know that the present Chief softers for Ireland has teld you recently that there aver has been a time when rents were better paid. So great Mence in the manner in which Irlah juries do the bills a provision for a change of vehue, which his which the Prime Minister placed before the House in bake the foundations of the ancient constitution of the ent act for osercion, which may or may not be re-red. ("Hear?") ("Hear?")

The Prime Minister must see that a bill of this magnisappy distory of the land question, for persons with a solitical object to serve to arouse criminal agitation throughout Ireland. I do not care which of these alternahe beceasity of Home Rule, but rather to the impossi

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION. If the Prime Minister takes the view that the condition of the agrarian question is really a block in the way of soial order in Ireland, how can be possibly expect the afficulty to be put out of the way by the action of an inch Parliament, unless we are prepared to see the straining question settled by the destruction of the un-impular minority who possess the land? If the agrarian impulse were the only real trouble, hew could it be settled therefore than by the Imperial Parliament? It is criminal is attempt to set up in Ireland a legislature practically indepotent of the Imperial Parliament. Under these condi-lans the Prime Minister tried to found his recommendation of the Heme Rule bill upon the Irish majority in favor of the measure. When the Reform bill of 1884 was is the measure. When the Reform bill of 1984 was brought in the present Prims Minister was fairly warned what the consequences might be upon Irish representation; but, with all that knowledge, he declared that English majorities were not likely to be moved by Ireland's sending

Perhaps the only sound constitutional way of searing public opinion upon this point, Mr. Bal-lour continued, would be to take the votes of the House, without too curiously inquiring from what country they came. If they were going to dopt any principle, let them adopt it in its entirety. Why were they to look to a Nationalist majority in Ireland without looking to a loyalist majority in Ulster? (Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!") by what right were they to proceed to cut off claus from the rest of the United Kingdom course a majority from an arbitrarily selected wes wanted Home Rule? (Conservative cheers and Irish laughter.) When Protestant Ulster with an absolutely unanimous voice declared against the measure with aversion and abhor rence, then majorities ought not to count; they became mere local conditions of feeling. ("Hear!" Rear!" and laughter.) Ulster, at least, deserved exceptional treatment, for which no provisions

appeared in the bill now placed before the House. Proceeding to discuss the proposals of the bill detail, Mr. Balfour contended that the plan utlined for dealing with the constabulary and with the civil servants of the Government would ertainly lead to the infliction of great hardships. He had been able to gather only some of the points regarding the treatment of these from the speech delivered by Mr. Gladsome yesterday, though the speech had been supmented by a statement from Mr. Sexton, who Preared not less minutely familiar with the

all than the author. (Conservative cheers.)

to the position of the judges, what chance ald there be under the proposed Irish Parlia-for their executing justice? If the exigen-May have it necessary for them to render apopular decision on some agragrian questhe hish Parliament to reduce the salaries of the anding judges. The consequences were pain al to contemplate. Every time a judge rendered decision which did not find favor with the alace, he would become a poorer man, until the last he might be paid by the job (laughthe exact amount of his compensation to be ation of the law was brought to conform to the iews of the Irish Administration on the ques tions in dispute. The proposals of the Government as to the constabulary, Mr. Balfour confaued, were also grossly unjust. He confessed e disbanded according to Mr. Gladstone's plan out committing a breach of the engagements ed into between the public and these officers Mr. Balfour next preceded to criticise the plan creating three constituencies of different forms Ireland sending members to an Irish Assemto the Imperial Parliament and to an Irish chamber. The adoption of such a scheme would, he declared, plunge affairs into a condia of hopeless entanglement. ("Hear!" "Hear!") did not think the proposal for a second maker would stand the fire of free purliatory criticisms. Its professed object was

MR BALFOUR ON HOME RULE | the protection of minorities, but the minority | MONSIGNOR SATOLLI'S POWERsought to be protected was one concerned in the ownership of the land. The whole scheme was one fertile with danger. The legislative body, the privilege of voting for a member of which would require the ownership of property of rataple value, would be a most shadowy safeguard for minorities. If there was one thing more certain than another, it was that a safeguard, based upon a property qualification, was worth little more than the paper upon which its title was

written. (Conservative cheers.) The whole tendency of democratic legislation was to sweep away the arbitrary distinctions founded upon wealth. (Conservative cheers. Therefore, if such a chamber as proposed were to prove effective in its operation, it must inevitably become the object of such concentrated attack in Ireland as to be swept away by the first onrush of public feeling. The speaker would not say that a weak barrier was better than none; but if Parliament were asked to provide anything like a safeguard for minorities, it was asked to ignore every lesson of history that democratic States were capable of affording. (Cheers.) As to the exercise of a veto power by the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Balfour held that such a provision would lead to a legislative deadlock in either the English or the Irish Parliament. (Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!")

It was idle for Mr. Gladstone to talk to them of the analogies of colonial legislatures. (" Hear!" Hear!" The question now under debate could not be argued as if Ireland in any respect resembled a colony. (Cheers.) As to the question of imperial supremacy, they were told that supremacy would figure largely in the preamble of the bill; but what the speaker desired to knew was whether or not there would be in the bill itself a valid declaration that the British Parliament would have a real operative supremacy over the Irish Par-(Cheers.

It had been said from the Irish benches that there would be imperial supremacy on the understanding that an honorable bargain was entered into between the imperial Government and the Irish Parliament. Such supremacy would never (Laughter.) Speaking for those honorable Members who agreed with him in political matters, Mr. Balfour declared no such bargain was possible or would be given. (Cheers. If the supremacy of the British Parliament was to be preserved. It must be in a form which would be operative. ("Hear!" "Hear!") They would not allow this weapon for the exercise and maintenance of justice to rust on their hands. (Cheers. If they could, through the exercise of the constitutional power intrusted to the Imperial Parliament, do something to mitigate the evils they foresaw as certain to result from the establishment of an Irish legislature, they would not neglect to do their duty. Continuing, Mr. Balfour

NO COLONIAL LEGISLATURE FOR INCLAND When the Irish Members ask for a colonial legislature they ask for what is absolutely impossible. If not al-Cheers.) Eighty Irish members are to be retained at Westminster. subjects, it would be for Irish Members to decide whe should sit on Ministerial benches. ("Hear!" "Hear!") It is vain to say they would not be allowed to discuss and vote certain bills, when they would have the far greater power of deciding who should have charge of those bills. "Hear ossible of execution. (Cheers.)

As to the financial proposals, I do not pretend to have grasped thoroughly the Prime Minister's plan. It is proposed, however, to give Ireland a benus of £500,000. The Prime Minister says that we ought to be liberal with Ireland. I am willing to be liberal; but when there is Ireland. I am willing to be insert; but sees there as a division between the two countries, a little less generosity and more justice is not out of place. What is this £500,000 supposed to be for? It represents a capital of £37,000,000, and ourset this country give to Ireland £17,000,000 and ourset this country give to Ireland £17,000,000 The only reason which I can cancelve is the confession that we have been beaten and must pay this amount as a sort of war indemnity. (Laughter.)

The Government knows that the Ulster landlards in

Ireland are epposed to this scheme. The landlords know who their masters will be if the scheme be carried into effect. Those masters have never hidden what their

but this bastard combination of the three is fudicrous and impossible. Those who attempted to force it down the throat of Parliament are ignorant as down the throat of Parliament are ignorant as to how this country was built up. The Prime Minister asks us to retrace our steps, to make progress toward disintegration. In so doing he reverses the necessary steps of evolution by which great empires are built up and maintained. (Cheers, 1 admit that there are cases in which the process has never been completed—cases of arrosted growth—but they are merely consistent.

pieted—cases of arcosted growth—but they are merely con-clusive proof of the general proposition.

In regard to the British Empire you all know that, although in the process of founding beyond the sea great communities of our own race and blood, we cannot count upon these communities in every stress to form a part of the effective strength of the United Kingdom. The time-may come when, unless they can find some method of binding themselves in constitutional relations to the mother country, the thread of common affection and com-mon sentiment may be severed. "Hear!" "Hear!" Do not let us, then, within the United Kingdom itself. mon sentiment may be severed. ""Hear!" "Hear!" Do not let us, then, within the United Kingdom Itself, endeavor to bring about a state of things which we see will be so productive of national weakness. Ireland is in the process of being united to Great Britain more closely in the bond of commen national affection than ever before. The land agitation began in 1879, under the guidance of an able politician, who postponed, perhaps for a generation, perhaps even longer, the full consummation of our wishes. Although great harm was thus done, although our children and grandchildren will still fed the effect of revolution in Ireland and betrayal in England, still I think the country and the House have the power to say now: This process shall go no further. Much as they have suffered in the past from vuciliation, they will impossible of execution in its details and oven worse in the general principles by which the Prime Minister, under the close and guise of drawing together in closer harmbhy the different ports of the United Kingdom, intends to found institutions which must tend ever and ever, as time goes not, to separate them in temper, mind, and ultimately in nationality. (Repeated Unionist cheers.)

MR. BRYCE'S EFFECTIVE REPLY.

James Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, replying to Mr. Balfour, said that it was not by representing Ireland in the most odious light possible, and by the inflaming of prejudices, that national unity could be created. Mr. Balfour had described the measure before the House as placing frehand on a lower level than a colony, while, at the same time, he had magnified the importance of the concessions made in the bill. One part of the right honorable gentleman's speech had thus been made to contradiet the other. Proceeding, Mr. Bryce declared that part of the Government's justification for bringing the bill forward was the failure of coercion. Mr. Balfour, while Chief Secretary for Ireland, had been obliged to abandon the lines of coercion upon which he had started out. Hear!" "Hear!") He had failed to recceile Ireland either by bludgeons or bribes.

(Irish cheers.) The bill was further justified because the fact that a majority of the people demanded it. It was drawn with strict regard to the interests of the minority. As to the veto power, the Government held that it ought to be used only with the greatest reserve, and only when the provisions of the bill were transgressed. The speaker did not believe that such an extreme case would arise, but if it did arise, it would be the duty of the British Cabinet to exercise the power. Referring to the provisions for revising the acts

GRAVE QUESTIONS UNDER THE CANON LAW IN THE WIGGER CASE.

OUGHT NOT FATHER KILLEEN'S PROTEST TO HAVE BEEN MADE FIRST TO THE METRO-POLITAN 1-ST. THOMAS'S NOT A PARISH CHURCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 14.-There are grave questions involving a strict construction of canon law in the Delegate in Washington and Bishop Wigger, of New ark, in which the entire episcopacy of the Catholic Church in the United States is profoundly interested. The auth rity of an Apostolic Delegate is supposed to conferring such authority has been communicated to each bishop, such authority does not exist. So far as it is known, the order of the Congregation of the Propaganda to signify to the bishops of this country Delegate has not been received throughout the United States. The brief, it is said, confers plenary powers on Monsignor Satolli, including authority to regulate all contentions in the church. When the temporary appointment was first made known, it was officially announced that cases would

be adjudicated as usual by architsheps and other diocesan authorities; but when appeals were made from such decisions as might be rendered, they were to be decided by the Apostolic Delegate. The point to apply to the Catholic Church in the United States the Apostolic Delegate is himself compelled to regard the existing order of things in this country and regu-late his opinions accordingly. Ought not the complaint of Father Killeen, the pastor of St. Mary's Church. Bergen Point, to have been made to the Matropolitan rigan, and was not he ignored because the counsel n friendly terms with the Archbishop? Until the ordinary course had been followed, had Monsigner Satolli the right to hear the complaint of a priest against his bishop! Did the charges constitute suffi-cient ground for interference, assuming that all the requirements of custom and the orders of the plenary councils had been exactly fulfilled?

It is said on behalf of libbop Wigger, who is credited with having intimate knowledge of his authority as the ordinary of the Newark diocese, that his whole defence is strictly in accordance with canon profoundly versed in this matter than he is pre- and that thereafter it would begin to flow back the episcopucy of the United States is to be subord- there is no telling. Secretary Foster thinks, when inated to the decision of an Apostolic Delegate re- the export of gold will cease; and he considers orders of the plenary connells of Baltimore.

St. Thomas's Church at Eayonne, about which contention has arisen, it appears, was never a parish church, but was built to accommodate the parish chapel only. It has never had a designated pastor with faculties such as must be conferred upon parish priests, issue had wern off. The Treasury certainly and was an adjunct of the regularly established Delegate to order the reopening the church prosumes the right to designate who shall be its pastor. But if the act of Bishop Wigger did not contraventhe authority of the plenary council is not the decision of Monaignor Satolli irregular and unsustained by any authority save his own arbitrary administrait not tresposs upon the long reoccurized and never necessary to explain in person the defence

gate, the advisers of Eishop Wigger, it is said, will barrassing, and which it may imagine itself to be urge him to go to Rome and make his statement to forced to reverse. the Pope or the Prayaganda, as it may be determined hereafter. The existing contention, it is believed, will furnish a test case, one which nearly every bishop in the country would be glad to have heard in

Already tile opinion has come to Washintgon from many eminent explanation that the public good is not promoted by the afleged difference of opinion Church honors should openly claim a decision in hi intentions are. The disloyal portion of Ireland find in and that what appears to be good ground for disputing most of the bill, on the other hand, the poal of their this claim is made public by equally eminent author-iesires. They know, however, that their domestic policy ity in Church matters. If, say these high authorities, of public discussion, the souter the deleration is removed from the precincts of the Catholic I nivertity the decisions of the Delegate ar

would be hampered by a legislative council elected by a high, arbitrary franchise; and it is not likely that they will be content with a scheme which, instead of making Ireland a Nation, would give her much less freedom than is enjoyed by any self-governing colony under the Empire. Why then, should the Nationalists be paid £17,000,000 for the privilege of wrenking our Constitution!

Surely those engaged in framing this bill are not deficient in ingenuity, ability, zeal or duty. Why, then, have they done no better than produce such a bill! Because they have attempted an impossible task. (Cheers) as federal Government or a colonial Government may be good; the British Constitution as it stands may be good;

Official news was received in this city yesterday University in Washington since his arrival here, will

Enough has leaked out, howeper, to establish the last that J. A. Balley's methods are expected to win, and that he will get possession of the Garden. It is reported that Mr. Hitchcock, the president, and Mr. Landenburgh, the treasurer, have resigned. This taken into consideration with the recent resignation of Mr. Proceedings of the consideration with the recent resignation of Mr. of Mr. King would tell a story. Trouble seems to be

ewing in all directions. The Horse Show people will hold an important special meeting to-day at its rooms, Twenty-sixthest special meeting to-day at its rooms, Iwenty-sixtu-st, and Madison-ave., when some developments may be expected of interest to the stockholders of both concerns. The Horse Show people, it is confidently believed, will show that they have outgeneralled the

San Francisco, Feb. 14.-The coast defence vessel Monterey was placed in commission to day at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Her complement of 167 men from the receivenz-ship Independence, hended by the Mare Island band marched on board, and the order from the secretary of Navy placing her in commission was read. Her flag was raised and the new vessel was turned over to Captain Louis Kempff. new vessel was turned over to captain Louis Kempfi.

The work of holating her stores on board was immediately begun. Her armor for turnets will not be here for four months. The Adams and Ennger are still lying in the stream awaiting orders.

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. John Hogo, of this city, celebrated the sixtleth anniversary of their marriage to-night. All their children, eight sons and two daughters, are present to participate. Mr. Hugo is eighty-three and his wife eighty years of age, and both enjoy good health.

AGAINST A BOND ISSUE.

THE ADMINISTRATION WILL ATTEMPT ONE ONLY AS A LAST RESORT.

SECRETARY FOSTER WOULD PREFER AID FROM THE NEW-YORK BANKS-MR. SHERMAN'S 8 PER CENT BOND AMENDMENT REPORTED IN THE

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, Feb. 14 -Secretary Foster has re-

turned from his visit to New-York, where he istened with patience to the views expressed by called on him, without being prepared to say that he is ready now to pursue a certain line of policy or follow the counsels so freely and generously bestowed upon him. It is no secret that the the bankers whom he saw, to replenish the depleted stock of gold in the vaults of the Treasury, was

one looking to the issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds. Without entering into the question of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, there is the best authority for stating that the present Administration will not, except under circumstances greatly more aggravating than those existing now, attempt to extricate itself in this manner from the difficulties which are now said to be besetting the Treasury of the United States.

There is now about \$9,000,000 in gold in the posse-sion of the Treasury, without, of course, touching the \$100,000,000 reserve. It is a small of gold held only a few weeks ago, but it is no smaller than the amount at the disposal of the Secretary in July last. No evil results were felt then from the smallness of the gold balance, and none, it is hoped, will result now, though the conditions, it is realized, are not altogether now what they were then. With the balance of trade against the United States, due, in the main, to three causes-foreign travel, freights and undervaluation-the country finds itself now a heavy debtor, while last year it had the balance of trade in its favor and was the creditor of nearly all the rest of the world.

In other words, it was known last July that the limit of the export of gold had been reached into the United States. In the present instance this the most serious phase of the situation might be for the time being, it would do no lasting good, and Secretary Foster, therefore, very naturally asks what the Treasury would be excould not go on indefinitely issuing bonds to re-The authority of the Apostolic plenish its gold reserve. As an alternative, he would prefer borrowing gold again from the banks, which, in New-York alone, he is informed, hold \$80,000,000. This he may do again to replenish the Treasury vaults; and it is a device which he thinks will tide over the present difficulty, at least until the next Administration comes in. He does not think it would be either wise or courteous to commit the Government in advance to a policy which the opposition, in three weeks to be an opposition no longer, may consider em-

banks, for the reason that their interests are in the main, and must always continue to be identical, with those of the Treasury. He speaks in the New York banks last week, and thoroughly Our ourriage was considerably behind that of the highest terms of the disinterested action of between the Apostolic Delegate and the Bishop of agreed with them in believing that the only Newark. They are astounded that one so high in financial safety for the country lies in the repeal realizes thoroughly that this is impossible in the turned around and drove up to the theatre enpresent temper of Congress, and he has even less confidence in the sugacity of the Lilid Congress than he has in that possessed by its predefined by the pre

day discussed the financial situation in all its tearings, without reaching any conclusion. For one, the President is pronounced in his opposition to the issue of bonds while he remains in The only members of the Cabinet who are believed to favor this method of meeting the present emergency are Secretary Tracy and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The Senate Firance Committee reported fa-

vership to-day as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, now pending. Mr. Sherman's proposition to reduce to nterest to be allowed on any bond issues which way be made in accordance with the provisions of the Resumption act of 1875. Neither Mr. Sherman nor any other member of the Finance tommittee contends that additional legislation Treasury to issue bonds to maintain the parity of all other forms of United States currency with has been performing his functions at the Catholic University in Washington eince his arrival here, will University in Washington eince his arrival here, will change his headquarters early next month. On March to be will take up his residence at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, from which place he will attend to the duties of his office. During his stay at the seminary he will deliver a course of lectures to the studence, and also preach to his fellow-countrymen in that city.

It is semi-officially stated that Mousignor Satelli is likely to transfer his headquarters to this city about Naster.

It is semi-officially stated that Mousignor Satelli is likely to transfer his headquarters to this city about Naster.

The report recently made public that a number of wealthy Catholics of this city had offered to install the report of the city had offered to install of the digity of Amelian to equip a court suitable to the digity of Amelian to equip a court suitable to the digity of Amelian to equip a court suitable to the digity of Amelian that the Apostolic Delegate should choose his only the Senate to-morrow residence, to still the nature of the duties which his mission in this country entails.

HORSE SHOW PEOPLE CONFIDENT.

THEY EXPECT TO GAIN CONTROL OF THE MADIcular and the apostolic believes the duties which his mission in this country entails.

Something of Importance has happened within the committee of the financial problem between the members of the committee and the future Secretary of the Treasury, during which it was apparent that there was no difference of opinion between Mr. Carlisle and the majority of the Treasury, during which it was apparent that there was no difference of opinion between Mr. Carlisle and the majority of the Dreasury, during which it gold. But the bonds heretwice issued under the

BANKERS DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

THEY THINK THAT SECRETARY FOSTER CAN

possible issue of Government bonds for the purpose of strengthening the gold reserves of the Treasury continnes unabated. The extreme duiness of the stock market was a tribute to the uncertainty now felt in financial circles, and the activity stimulated at the close was the consequence of reports that the Administration had decided not to act in this matter. Lower prices came at the end. There was \$1,500,000 in gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for export by to-morrow's German steamer, and the payment was made entirely in legal tender. There will be dipped \$1,000,000 by Ladenburg, Thalmann & and \$500,000 by Baring, Mag un & C The foreign exchange market was higher and the effect was first felt of the decision of Ladenburg. Thalmann & Co., Heldelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and Lazard Preres to sell no bills except to their commercial customers. These firms have been criticised for their prominence in the export of gold, and they are said to result, it is generally expected in foreign exchange circles, is that other prominent banking houses will be compelled to s ip gold if they wish to commit the crime that is almost charged against shippers of gold by some speculators, of responding to business orders from Europe. It is too early in the week to attempt to foreshadow the possible shipments of gold

OUTRAGEOUS ARREST OF A COACHMAN.

A DISPUTE OVER CARRIAGES AT A THEATRE-WHAT WITNESSES OF THE AFFAIR SAY.

the rights of a private citizen and an arrogant assumption of authority on Monday might, in which Mayor Gilroy figured prominently, and the selfrespecting citizens of this city will not soon forget or forgive it. John E. Dwight, one of the lest-known and most respected residents of Harlem, gave a dinner to a small company of his friends at his home, No. 33 Mount Morris-ave., on Monday night, after which the party went to hear E. H. Sothern in "Captain Letterblair" at the Harlem Opera House in One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth-st., near Seventh-ave. On comiting, out of the theatre after the performance Mr. Dwight's party, which consisted of three women and three men, stood on the sidewalk in front of the theatre while their carriage drove up. At that moment Mayor Gilrov, who, with his cagriage, which promptly drove toward the theatre entrance in an opposite rection from that taken by the Dwight carriage and came so close that the tongue of the carriage passed between Mr. Dwight's horses. The Gilroy coachman called out for the right of way, which Mr. Dwight's coachman, Jeremiah he was entitled to it. Mayor Gilroy then turned to a policeman and, according to some eyewitnesses, gave a pompous wave of his hand and "Arrest that man."

When seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday the arrest of the coachman, but he admitted that he cilled the policeman's attention to the fact" that the Dwight coachman was out of his line and attempted to drive up to the line from an parted to them officially that the treaty would not opposite direction to that in which his, the Mayor's horses were headed. The Dwight coachman still insisted to his right of way, and said: I know what the rule is in this matter. I am breaking no law. You are out of the line and have no business where you are."

Having had his attention "called" to the Dwight carriage by Mayor Gilroy, the policeman, whose name is D. F. O'Connor, arrested Mitchell, and, mounting the box beside him, drove the entire party of men and women to the police station in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., near Ninth-ave Mitchell was released on bail. The policeman again mounted the box and drove the men and women to Mr. Dwight's house in Mount Morrisave. The Dwight carriage is well known in Harlem, and the spectacle of a policeman in uniform mounted on the box beside the ceachman, with a party of well-dressed men and women in the carringe, driving through the principal streets aroused much wonderment. The mortification of the party at being taken to and from the station like so many criminals was extreme. Mr. Dwight said to a Tribune reporter last

"This is one of the most arrogant asnight ! sumptions of authority that has ever come to my notice in the United States. The Czar of Russia might possibly cause the arrest of an innocent coachman, but I think that even he is too much of a gentleman to conflict such mortification on men and women who have in no way offended Jeremiah Mitchell has been my family conchinan five years, and in all that time I have had no complaint lodged against him. He is a ing further contributions of gold from the prominent member of the coachmen's society, and ing couches at public receptions and theatres. The rules governing carriages on such occasions are as strict as the laws of the Modes and Persians.

called before that of the Mayor's carriage, and Mitchell drew out of the line, drove ahead, public squares, but the Mayor is mistaken if he supposes that this rule holds good in as-semblages where people of society come together. On such occasions the carriage, the number of which is called first, no matter where the carriage has been waiting, has the precedent, as my concliman well knew. ing and its driver probably felt too much the importance of the occasion and so drove up to the entrance of the theatre as soon as the Mayor alled for the carriage in the opposite direction to that which was customary, and the protest of my colored coachman seemed to have no effect n him. My son spoke to the policeman after seemed to be loath to make the arrest, for he

widently knew that Mitchell was in the right. "I was not until the theatre party, and the first I heard of the occurrence was when I was eive ball for my coachman. You probably resember what a terrible night of slush, mud and ain Monday right was. Well, I had to ht time) from my home to Ninth-ave, and Oneundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and back again to ail out my watchman. It was fortunate that I our or Mitchell would have spent the night in pail. It certainly is not a very Democratic form of government when private citizens are put to hese inconveniences and are compelled to expose their health when no law has been violated by them or theirs." Mitchell was brought before Justice Justice

Burke, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, but as Mayor Gilroy did not appear morning, but as Mayor Gilroy did not appear atgains him, the workman was discharged. A man, who said he was an exe-witness of the affair, said to a Tribune reporter last night: "The conduct of Mayor Gilroy was onwirageous. For evidently does not understand the rules governing carriages. Everybody who witnessed the incident sympathized with the colored watchman. Mitchell evidently was perfectly familiar with the ruler. When the Mayor ordered him out of the way Mitchell said: "I'm not violating any law and I'll not move fer anybody. I don't care who you are, and from the way the crowd laughed at this retort, it was evident that the people were retort, it was evident that the people Mirchell."

ith Mitchell."
Mitchell is thirty-eight years old and lives at
Last One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. No. 35 East One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. He is exceedingly indignant at the treatment he has received.

HE SLEPT IN HIS WAGON AND THE HORSE FELL

branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rallroad, near the East Orange line, late on Monday night. The driver of one of the East Orange stavand left the horse to go where it chose. The animal turned up Willowst., and on the railroad track. When the horse got to the high trestle over the river it fell between the ties and was stack fast.

Amzi W. Baldwin heard the noise, and came up just in time to signal the 10:30 p. m. westbound train. A crowd of men and boys gathered, and it was nearly an hour before the obstruction was cleared away and the horse extricated.

The work of the men was greatly impeded by the drunken driver, who was crazy from drink, and who drunken driver, who was crazy from drink, and who had to be knocked down several times. Finally he became so boisterous that he was bound and taken to the police station.

The timely action of Mr. Baldwin probably prevented a serious disaster, is the treate where the wagon and the horse were stuck is about twenty feet high, and the engine probably would have been thrown from the track if it had struck the obstruction.

THE MAYOR'S PETTY TYRANNY. MINISTER STEVENS UPHELD.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAWAIIAN PROTECTORATE APPROVED BY SECRETARY FOSTER.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIS FUTURE GUIDANCE TELEGRAPHED-THE COMMISSIONERS RE-There was a case of outrageous infringement on

CEIVE REASSURING MAIL ADVICES

FROM HONOLULU.

Washington, Feb. 14 .- Secretary Foster this afternoon telegraphed to Minister Stevens at Honolulu, approval of his action in affirmatively responding to the request of the Provisional Government of Hawaii for the establishment of a protectorate over the islands, pending negotiations for the annexation of the islands to the United States. Instructions for the guidance of his future action were also included in the telagram. These instructions will leave San Francisco for Honolulu to-morrow by the steamer Australia, of the local line between those points. The steamer China, of the Pacific Mail Line, left San Francisco to-day, and will stop on the way at Honolulu.

The Hawaitan commissioners paid a brief visit to the Secretary of State this morning. They were with Mr. Foster about fifteen minutes, and nothing of importance was transacted. It is understood that the commissioners were anxious that the annexation treaty should not be sent to Congress to day, their reason being that its Mitchell (colored), refused to yield, insisting that text or substance might become public before the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco tomorrow for Honolulu, and might thus be received by the Hawniian people in incorrect form. commissioners wish to take the treaty to Honofulu themselves, so that they may be on the afternoon Mr. Gilroy said that he did not order ground to defend its provisions and to assist in its adoption by the new Government. Their fears that it would go to Congress to-day, however, were set at rest by the information imte transmitted before the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco.

It is the understanding to-night that the treaty will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, although it is not beyond possibility that its transmission may be delayed. The treaty, it is said, is not a long document, and covers the subject matter only so far as is necessary to secure the object sought with as little delay as possible. A wellauthority says that informed treaty contains a provision for its refer-Provisional Government to the of Hawaii after its ratification by the United States Senate, to be returned to this country with the approval of the Hawaiian Government within two menths after its arrival in Honolulu. Then, upon the return of the treaty, if Congress should be in session, or as soon thereafter as Congress convenes, the legislation necessary to provide a form of Government for the new territory, and to carry-cut the financial obligations imposed by the treaty will be enacted. It is further said that the treaty contains no reference to the sugar bounty at all. It will be transmitted to the Senate, accompanied by a massage from the President, which, it is said, will cover the historic features of the annexation movement from the beginning, fifty years ago, and make a strong argument in favor of annexation.

The Hawailan commissioners received by today's mail a quantity of letters and papers which arrived in San Francisco by the last steamer. Both letters and papers refer fully to the action of Minister Stevens in causing the landing of the Boston's battalion and establishing a protectorate over the islands pending negotiations with the United States for annexation. Minister Stevens's course was generally commended as a wise and necessary one under the circumstances, and conducive to good order and a renewal of confidence. In referring to the Minister's course one of the

correspondents wrote: "As you may fancy, very great doubt, if not apprehension, arose shortly after your departure. We were in a state of constant uncertainty as quent Fortunately for the general go of violence ensued, but the strain was intense, The landing of the Boston's crew was, therefore, a grateful and necessary relief. Minister Stevens has acted with great firmness and wisdom."

commissioners it appears that many of the natives are subscribing to the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government, and in other ways expressing acquiescence in the new conditions. Officials and employes of the Government, a majority of whem are natives, have token the oath of allegiance. Mr. Cleghorn, brother-in-law of the Queen and father of the heir apparent, subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the new Government on January 27. The commissioners attach particular importance to this fact. Mr. Cleghern has naturally a following among the natives, and this fact, taken in connection with his relationship to the Queen, lends significance to his latest professions. The advices received by the com-missioners to-day belitle the importance of the petitions from the natives now in charge of Mr. Neuman, expressing undying devotion to the Queen's rights and authority. These petitions, the commissioners' correspondents say, were procured from ignorant natives on the Island of Hawaii, 300 miles distant from Honolulu, by emissaries of the Queen, and deserve no credence as an indication of honest or intelligent pative sentiment. The advices received to-day sny that, in fact, while the natives are far from unantmous as to what form of government is most desirable and practicable, a large number of them acknowledge the necessity of some change. At a recent popular gathering of natives one of their leading pastors said in an impressive man-

"Hawaiian monarchy is ended. It is better to pray that the Queen have a seat in Heaven than a throne on earth." One of the letters received by the commissioners to-day said that the statement was authoritative that Mr. Neumann has a power of attorney relating to a pension for

the statement was authoritative that Mr. Neumann has a power of attorney relating to a pension for the Queen, in which her Majesty distinctly recognizes that she surrendered the sovereignty of llawaii on January 18. The same writer says with evident regret:

"There are daily evidences of the Queen's treachery. On a recent occasion she admitted to a prominent official having given money to native members of the Legislature to secure the accomplishment of her wishes."

Mr. Carter, one of the commissioners, said this evening: "Our advices from Honolula are reassuring and highly satisfactory. We take no little pride in the soundness of our predictions as to what might result at home. In everything we have said, officially or otherwise, we have been strictly conservative. From our letters the indications are that in addition to the demands of property and intelligence, there is a native undercurrent which is running toward annexation. Natives on distant islands and in remote districts, who are probably ignorant of current events or anduly contred, may oppose annexation, but we expected such a result for a time at least. There appears to be a tremendous feeling of satisfaction and relief among the people at the landing of the marines. Every chance of trouble is now removed and the restoration of general confidence is a matter of much gratification. Mr. Stevens's conduct seems to have been generally praised as an act of prudence and good judgment under very trying circumstances. From my personal letters I learn that the daughter of the Minister was drowed while trying to reach the steamer which was lying off the coast."

THE QUEEN'S COMMISSIONERS IN DENVER. Denver, Col., Feb. 14.-The Hawaiian Commission representing the deposed Queen, on the way to Washington to present the case for Queen Liliuokalani, arrived in Denver at noon to-day. It is composed of